

stigma small, very pale reddish; abdomen with five broad yellow bands, notched sublaterally behind, the band on first segment narrowed in middle, that on second broadly interrupted, that on fifth with a median black band crossing it; anterior tibiae on outer side, middle tibiae basally and a stripe beyond, pale yellow; tarsi light reddish.

Riverside, California, August 29, 1924, females at flowers of *Euphorbia albomarginata*. Mr. Timberlake had determined the species as apparently new; it is nearest to *S. hesperia* Swenk and Cockerell, but smaller, with paler markings, which differ in details.

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## SOME PARASITIC BEES OF THE PACIFIC COAST REGION

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### DIOXYS PACIFICUS Cockerell

Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, California, April 26, 1919 (E. P. Van Duzee).

### DIOXYS AURIFUSCUS (Titus)

Warner Lake, Lake County, Oregon, high tableland, June 21, 1922 (Van Dyke). New to Oregon.

### BOMBOMELECTA EDWARDSII (Cresson)

Male: San Francisco, California, May (Blaisdell); female: San Francisco, California (J. A. Kusche). The female has the hair of pleura all black; it is evidently *B. zygos*. Viereck, which Viereck suggested might be the female of *B. edwardsii*.

### NOMADA SIMPLICICOXA Swenk

La Paz, Lower California, June 29, 1919, 3 ♀, 2 ♂ (G. F. Ferris). The females differ from the type in having two small obscure pale spots, or even a band, on lower part of clypeus. The males have the pale marks on under side of abdomen much reduced. The species was described from Tucson, Arizona, and has not been known from any other locality.

### *Nomada peninsularis* Cockerell, new species

Female (type). Length about 7.5-9 mm.; black with pale yellow markings as follows: Base of mandibles broadly, broad lateral face-marks (beginning at level of upper part of clypeus and ending ob-

liquely above level of antennæ), small stripe behind top of eyes, scape in front, swollen upper border of prothorax, tubercles, tegulæ, broad transverse band on mesopleura, two large spots on scutellum, rather short band on postscutellum, very large quadrate patches on metathorax, spots on middle coxæ, large band on hind coxæ, stripe on trochanters in front, spot at apex of femora, anterior tibiæ in front (except a red spot at middle and one at apex), both ends of hind tibiæ above, connected by a stripe below; stripe on basitarsi in front, bands on first four abdominal segments (very broad at sides, tapering and narrowly interrupted medially), a pair of large spots on fifth segment and a pair of peculiar marks (shaped like a crawling snail) on third segment beneath. Head broad; labrum dark, with short white tomentum; clypeus with a faint reddish stain above; antennæ short, third joint longer than fourth; flagellum dull ferruginous, blackened above; third joint with a yellowish spot on outer side; front rough, with a yellow spot before middle ocellus; mesothorax strongly and very densely punctured; scutellum bigibbous; mesopleura strongly punctured; wings dusky, the marginal cell and broad apex dilute fuliginous; stigma ferruginous, nervures piceous; second cubital cell very large and broad; receiving recurrent nervure obliquely beyond middle; basal nervure meeting nervulus; legs mainly black and yellow; anterior tarsi and last joint of other tarsi red; spurs very pale reddish; anterior coxæ well spined; abdomen shining, finely and distinctly punctured.

Male. Length about 6-7 mm.; labrum pale red, with upper margin broadly yellow; face below level of antennæ all light yellow; the lateral face-marks extending obliquely above; scape short; flagellum pale beneath; femora pale yellow in front, the anterior femora also beneath except at base, and the middle ones with the apical half yellow beneath; abdomen with five interrupted bands and spots on sixth segment; venter with broad interrupted bands on third and fourth segments; apical plate notched.

*Type*, female, No. 1644, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., collected by G. F. Ferris, June 29, 1919, at **La Paz, Lower California**. *Paratypes*, two females, four males, same data.

A species of the subgenus *Micronomada*; the female runs in my key to *N. formula* Viereck, a Californian species with much brighter yellow markings. The male runs to *N. modesta* Cresson, but the legs are differently colored and there are many other differences of detail. The species is, however, clearly a derivative of the North American group of *N. modesta*.